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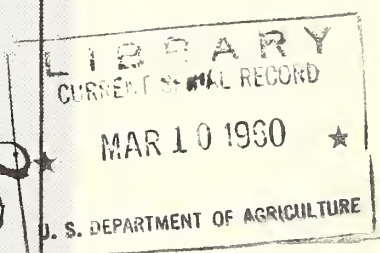
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1960

ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES

MARCH 1960



SUMMER POTATOES

FALL POTATOES



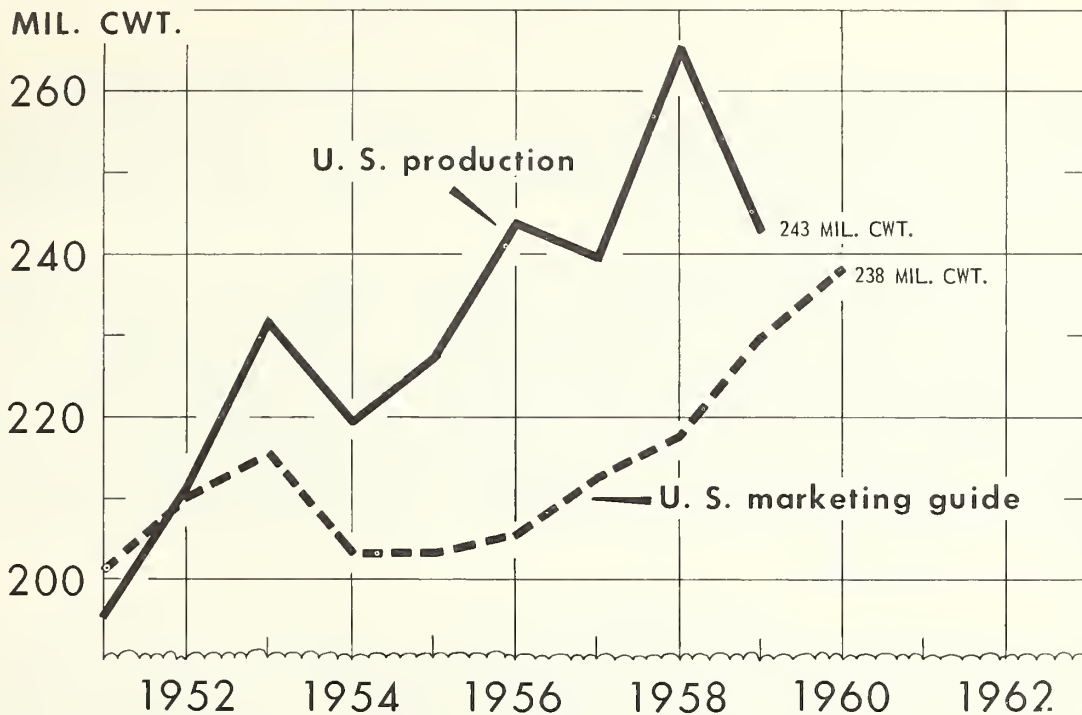
Agricultural Marketing Service AMG-15
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D.C.

1960 POTATO ACREAGE GUIDES
SUMMER AND FALL CROPS AND SUMMARY

Season	: 1960	: 1960 guide	Season	: 1960	: 1960 guide
and	: acreage	: as percentage:	and	: acreage	: as percentage
State	: guide	: change from :	State	: guide	: change from
	: 1959 planted	:		: 1959 planted	:
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Early Summer:</u>			<u>Fall</u>		
Missouri	8,400	- 6	Maine	136,150	- 5
Kansas	2,250	-10	New Hampshire	2,000	0
Delaware	10,800	-10	Vermont	1,800	0
Maryland	2,450	- 9	Massachusetts	4,700	0
Virginia	27,400	1/- 7	Rhode Island	3,100	0
North Carolina	8,050	- 9	Connecticut	6,200	- 10
Georgia	2,500	- 7	New York, L.I.	29,950	- 5
Kentucky	13,700	0	New York, Upstate	34,000	0
Tennessee	11,700	-10	Pennsylvania	41,750	- 7
Texas	10,800	-10	8 Eastern-Fall	259,650	- 4
California	9,400	0			
Total E. Summer	107,450	- 7	Ohio	12,350	- 6
			Indiana	5,500	- 10
<u>Late Summer:</u>			Michigan	42,750	- 10
Massachusetts	2,050	- 2	Wisconsin	27,500	- 7
Rhode Island	1,250	-10	Minnesota	84,600	- 10
New York, L.I.	14,500	0	Iowa	5,150	- 6
New Jersey	18,000	0	North Dakota	94,500	- 10
Pennsylvania	4,100	0	South Dakota	7,800	0
Ohio	6,400	0	Nebraska	12,700	0
Indiana	3,800	-10	9 Central-Fall	292,850	- 9
Illinois	1,800	0			
Michigan	6,300	-10	Montana	8,900	- 4
Wisconsin	18,500	0	Idaho	180,900	- 10
Minnesota	4,550	- 5	Wyoming	5,000	0
Nebraska	4,850	-10	Colorado	42,400	- 5
Maryland	2,100	0	Utah	8,900	0
Virginia	4,500	0	Nevada	1,300	0
West Virginia	11,000	0	Washington	18,500	- 8
North Carolina	3,600	-10	Oregon	25,450	- 6
Idaho	9,850	- 7	California	17,200	- 10
Colorado	11,800	- 6	9 Western-Fall	308,550	- 8
New Mexico	2,200	0			
Washington	23,050	- 4	Total Fall	861,050	- 7
Oregon	10,600	-10	Total Winter	26,800	0
California	9,600	0	Total Spring	171,350	+ 4
Total L. Summer	174,400	- 3	Total Summer	281,850	- 5
			Total Fall	861,050	- 7
			U. S.	1,341,050	- 5

1/ Eastern Shore minus 10 percent; other areas equal to 1959.

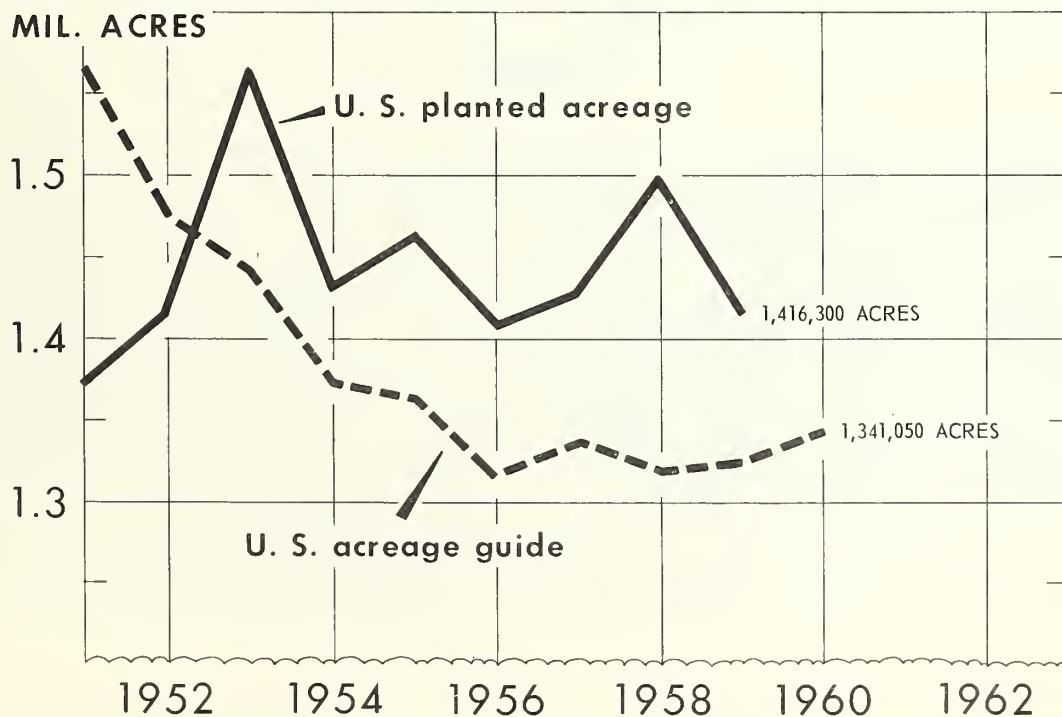
POTATO GUIDE AND PRODUCTION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7689-60 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

POTATO GUIDE AND PLANTINGS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7690-60 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program for potatoes is designed to assist growers in balancing the supply with market requirements. The objective of the program is to provide the best possible estimates of acreages required to produce the quantity of potatoes necessary to satisfy market needs anticipated for the coming season.

On the basis of the latest and best available information, specific recommendations are developed for each state and area. Recognition is given to trends in recent years. Also, any abnormalities of preceding seasons are considered carefully. However, guide recommendations are based upon the assumption that average conditions will prevail in the following season. The acreage recommendation is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage of the preceding year. Each individual grower can apply this percentage change recommendation to his own operation. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The grower is provided with the Department's recommendation and also with the latest information upon which the recommendation is based. The information is presented to the grower in sufficient time for him to consider the facts as he develops his plans for the forthcoming season. The fundamental concept behind the guide program is that, given the best information possible, the grower will make intelligent decisions for his and the industry's best interest. Compliance with the guides on the part of growers is voluntary. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1960 ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES
Summer Potatoes - Fall Potatoes

I. SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS

The primary purpose of acreage-marketing guides is to bring about a needed percentage change in planted acreage from that of the preceding year so that the resulting supply will be in line with market requirements. Each grower almost certainly knows the acreage of potatoes planted on his farm in 1959. Therefore, he should adjust his own acreage in accordance with the individual state guide. For example, where it is recommended that the state's 1960 potato acreage be decreased 5 percent from the acreage planted in 1959, all potato growers in the state should decrease their acreage by 5 percent. The recommended acreage adjustments necessarily assume normal weather, usual planting and harvesting schedules, and normal marketing patterns for potatoes. The recommendations also assume average yields (adjusted for trend) will be obtained. With these conditions, production from the guide acreages would provide adequate supplies for usual market requirements under prospective demand conditions.

II. DEMAND FOR POTATOES IN THE 1960 MARKETING YEAR

Prices received by growers for potatoes in the 1960 marketing year will depend largely upon the volume and pattern of marketings. While a given quantity of potatoes will bring better prices if consumer incomes are high, changes in potato supply have much more influence on potato prices than do changes in incomes. However, general economic conditions and consumer demand are also important. Economic activity at the end of 1959 was rising, and prospects are for a continuation of the economic expansion through the summer and fall of 1960 with some increase in real per capita consumer income likely. Retail sales of food stores in October-November 1959 were 2 percent above a year ago. Further gains are likely, indicating strong demand for foods including potatoes in the summer and fall of 1960.

Economic activity in the final quarter of 1959 rose after the return to operation of the steel mills. Personal incomes in November reached a record annual rate of \$384.8 billion, about 5 percent above a year earlier. During 1959, the economic recovery was stimulated by an increase in plant and equipment spending by business which in the fourth quarter probably reached a rate of \$34 billion, 13 percent above a year ago. Improved business sales, the recovery in corporation profits and the cumulative effects of continuing heavy research expenditures were major factors in the rise in capital spending last year. Part of the change in inventories during 1959 was associated with the steel dispute, the longest on record. During the first half, inventories were accumulated at a rapid rate in anticipation of the strike; in the last half stocks were reduced sharply as a result of the shutdown in steel production. Construction activity in 1959 rose about a tenth over 1958. However, the trend in construction has been down since May owing to a decline in new private residential building. The most important factor in the decline in

residential construction activity has been the tightening of credit available for mortgage financing. Expenditures by State and local Governments in the third quarter of 1959 were about \$4 billion over a year earlier.

The rise in output and consumer income, which resumed with the end of the steel strike, is expected to continue through the summer and fall of 1960. Prospects are for a continuation of the recovery in plant and equipment spending. According to the McGraw-Hill survey of spending intentions of business released in early November, an increase of about a tenth in capital outlays is likely in 1960 over 1959. Department of Commerce estimates indicate that construction expenditures in 1960 will reach \$55.3 billion, up 2 percent over 1959, with about the same relative gain in public and private outlays. Because of rising construction costs the total dollar outlay in 1960 will represent about the same physical volume as in 1959. With steel stocks extremely short and other inventories generally low in relationship to sales, there is likely to be some accumulation at both manufacturing and retail levels, particularly during the first half of 1960. Prospects are for a further rise of spending by State and local Governments in line with postwar trends, but Federal Government spending is likely to hold close to current rates, at least through mid-1960. A substantial increase of about a fifth in sales of new domestic automobiles was recently forecast by the Department of Commerce.

III. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Farm machinery and equipment, tractors, farm trucks, repair parts, tires and fuels are in ample supply. They are expected to continue adequate through the last half of 1960. There is no foreseeable shortage of food containers nor packaging materials during the last half of 1960.

Supplies of fertilizer materials, insecticides, fungicides and weed killers are expected to be generally available. Newer pesticides competitive with older ones, or those developed to meet special needs, may be in short supply. Export demand for DDT is expected to continue to be heavy. However, U. S. productive capacity appears to be adequate to meet all demands.

Manpower: The over-all supply of farm manpower in 1960 is expected to be about the same as in 1959. Wage rates are expected to continue upward. Also, there will probably be an increase in demands for better housing and health and medical facilities, more continuity of employment, and other employee benefits. Increasing labor costs are expected to speed up mechanization of more farm operations, thus influencing local labor patterns. Therefore, farm employers and workers should continue to work closely with local Employment Service offices in order to promote the efficient use of the hired farm work force, especially seasonal workers. Workers from foreign sources will continue to be available where needs cannot be met from qualified domestic sources.

Transportation: Facilities should be ample for transporting 1960 summer and fall potatoes. If weather conditions permit normal patterns of production

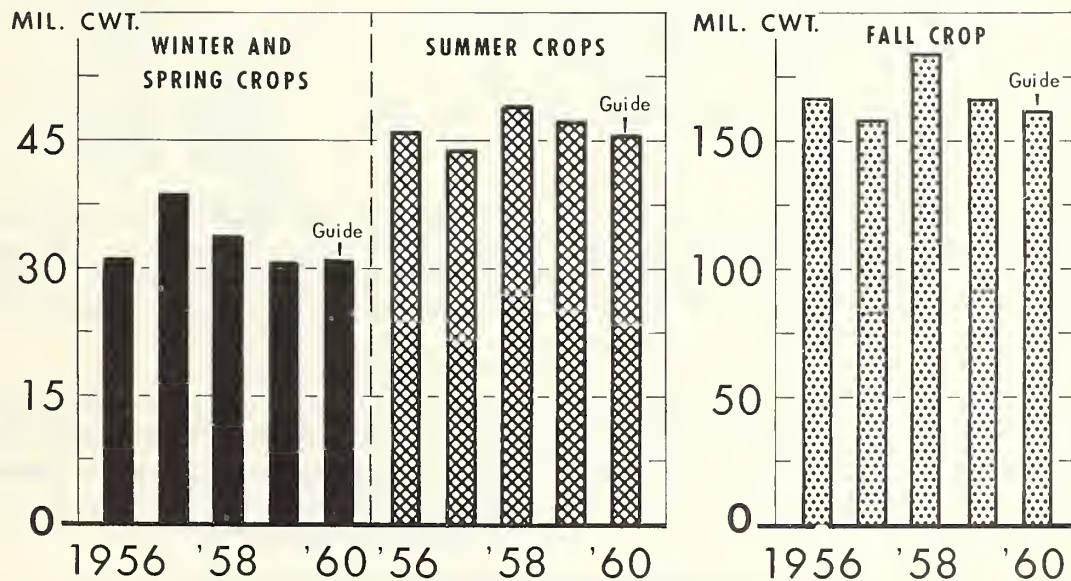
and loadings, the supply of railroad cars, trucks, and trailers should be adequate. Any shortages should be temporary.

IV. SURPLUS REMOVAL OPERATIONS

It is anticipated that there will be no diversion operations for the 1960 potato crop. Any Departmental assistance to potato producers in any state or area will be conditioned upon strict compliance with the acreage guide. However, compliance with the guide does not commit the Department to provide diversion assistance. By providing growers with acreage-marketing guide information, the Department expects that potato acreage can be adjusted so as to bring supplies in balance with market needs and avoid marketing difficulties.

Before planting time, growers should take precautionary measures to assure themselves of available market outlets. Experience has demonstrated that potato producing areas which have available or have taken steps to provide local outlets for excess supplies, consisting of culls and other low-grade potatoes, assure themselves of a valuable price stabilizer. Growers and others associated with the marketing of potatoes should develop and use local outlets for low-grade potatoes to the maximum extent. The Department stands ready to provide guidance and suggestions for such endeavors.

SEASONAL POTATO PRODUCTION AND 1960 MARKETING GUIDES



V. 1960 MARKETING GUIDE

The 1960 potato guides were established after reviewing seasonal, state and area production and disposition histories. Production and disposition levels and trends were examined and evaluated in relation to variation in prices received by farmers. Aggregate potato sales by seasons, states and areas, combined with on-farm uses and shrinkage, waste and loss provided the basis for the national marketing guide.

A national marketing guide of 238 million hundredweight is recommended for the 1960 crop. This compares to the 1955-59 average production of 244 million hundredweight and the 1959 marketing guide of 230 million hundredweight. The 1960 guide is 2.4 percent less than the five-year average production but 3.5 percent more than last year's guide.

The increase in the marketing guide compared to 1959 is to provide allowances for anticipated gains in food and seed utilization. In addition, an allowance was incorporated in the marketing guide for possible improvement in the quality of shipments to fresh market. With more than half of the crop subject to marketing orders (including 70 percent of the fall crop), growers should be expected to grade potatoes more closely to tailor fresh market packs more nearly in line with consumer preferences.

Based to an extent on the experience of recent years, utilization of a 238 million hundredweight crop would be about as follows:

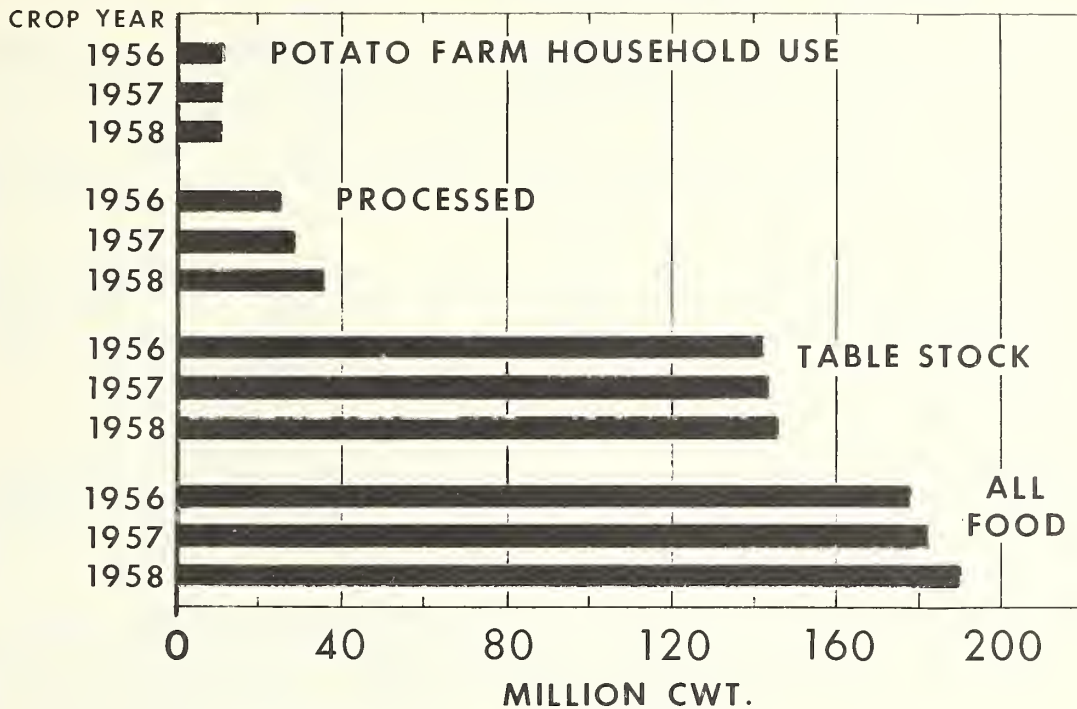
<u>Utilization</u>	<u>Million cwt.</u>
Food, including fresh and processed	192.5
Exports in excess of imports	1.0
Seed for 1961 crop acreage	20.2
Sold for starch, livestock feed and on-farm shrinkage, waste and loss	24.3
Marketing guide	238.0

The 1960 marketing guide anticipates a per capita consumption of 106 pounds (192.5 million hundredweight divided among 182 million persons). Per capita consumption is expected to approximate the average of recent years. Consumers are expected to continue the trend of purchasing more processed food potatoes and fewer fresh or table potatoes.

Table stock sales will account for the major utilization in the 1960 marketing year. Because of a growing population, table stock use in 1960 is expected to show a gain over 1959. This may be only a limited gain because consumers probably will have access to abundant supplies of many food items, including processed potatoes.

Processed food potatoes are of growing importance in the national potato scene. Processed items accounted for 18 percent of total potato utilization for

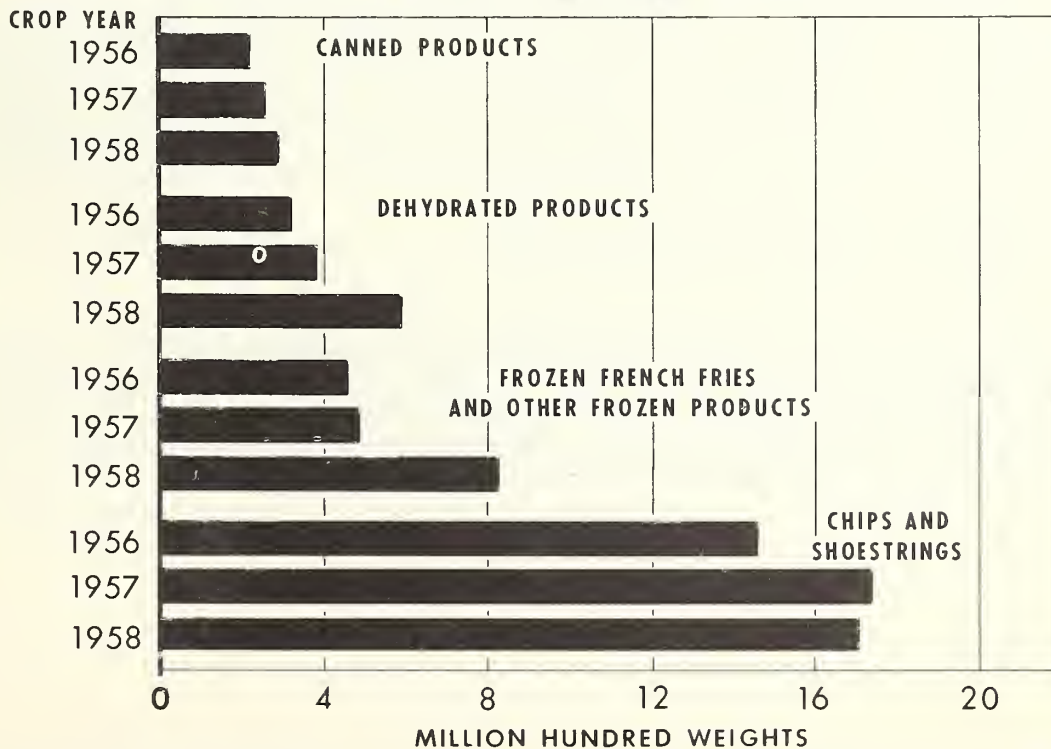
FOOD POTATO UTILIZATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7686-60 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES PROCESSED FOR FOOD



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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food in 1958, almost 16 percent in 1957 and 14 percent in 1956. Indicated movement to food processors into the second half of the 1959 marketing year was materially higher than a year earlier.

Inventories of processed food potatoes will be at significant levels during the remainder of the 1959 crop marketing year and may provide competitive pressure on 1960 new crop sales. Historically, there has been but little carryover of potatoes. Because of the relatively heavy movement of 1959 crop supplies to food processors, there is the possibility of a significant carryover into the 1960 marketing year.

Output of some processed potato items has shown sharp annual gains. Output is expected to show additional gains but at a decreasing rate. Growth in sales of processed items will be dependent upon consumer acceptance. In addition, growth will be dependent upon expansion in capacities of existing manufacturing facilities or the construction of new facilities.

Foreign trade in potatoes has been accounting for less than 2 percent of domestic supplies. Most of such trade takes place with Canada. However, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela usually purchase significant quantities of domestic supplies from time to time.

The 1960 marketing guide includes 20.2 million hundredweight of potatoes for seed for 1961 crop acreage. This quantity, applied at the rate of 15 hundredweight per acre, would seed almost 1,350,000 acres. Seed application per acre showed an upward trend in the 1950s. This resulted partly from a shift in acreage toward larger scale commercial farm operations. Average seed application per acre on large "commercial farms" usually is greater than on "non-commercial" farms.

Food, seed and exports represent the primary uses of potatoes. Starch and livestock feed sales, as well as on-farm livestock feed, shrinkage waste, and loss, represent residual or secondary uses. With a crop of 238 million hundredweight, the movement to secondary outlets probably would approximate 24.3 million hundredweight. Approximately half of the secondary quantity would be disposed of in starch and livestock feed outlets and half accounted for as on-farm shrinkage, waste and loss.

VI. SEASONAL AND STATE GUIDE ALLOCATION

The 1960 marketing guide was allocated to the seasonal crops on the basis of the season's 1955-59 average production as a percentage of the U. S. 1955-59 average production. Because of cut-backs in winter crop acreage, the 1960 winter crop marketing guide allocation was slightly less than the 5-year average percentage; summer and fall marketing guide allocations were slightly more than the 5-year average percentages.

The seasonal marketing guide targets for 1960 with comparisons are:

<u>Season</u>	<u>1959 production Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>1960 marketing guide Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Percentage change from 1959 Percent</u>
Winter	4.0	4.2	+ 5
Early Spring	3.1	3.9	+26
Late Spring	23.6	23.0	- 3
Early Summer	14.2	13.0	- 8
Late Summer	32.9	32.3	- 2
Fall	165.2	161.6	- 2
U. S.	243.0	238.0	- 2

The seasonal marketing guide was allocated to States and areas within the season by a formula. The formula provided for marketing guide allocations on the basis of the State or area 1955-59 average productions. The average productions were reduced by a small equivalent percentage so that the aggregate factored averages were equal to the seasonal marketing guide target. Acreage guides by States and areas were derived by dividing the computed marketing guide by the 1960 projected yield per planted acre.

During the past decade, the U. S. 5-year average yields per acre fell consistently below the yield reported in the subsequent year. Actual yields per acre ranged from 3 to 15 percent above the respective 5-year averages. In allocating 1960 potato guides, state and area projected 1960 yields per acre were calculated so as to minimize lag behind yield trends.

Projected yields per planted acre for each State and area were calculated by using 5-year moving average yields from which deviations between the actual yield and the 5-year moving average were computed. The average deviation was added to or subtracted from the most recent 5-year average (1955-59) to obtain the 1960 projected yield. However, in each instance in which the projected 1960 yield would be a record high yield, the projected 1960 yield was reduced to the 1955-59 average. (The U. S. average projected 1960 yield per planted acre is 177.5 hundredweight, 5 percent more than the 1955-59 average of 169.1 hundredweight).

The States' factored average productions were divided by 1960 projected yields. The quotient was the State's 1960 preliminary planted acreage guide, and was compared with the 1959 planted acreage. Where necessary a State's marketing guide and preliminary acreage guide was adjusted so that the 1960 acreage guide was at least 90 percent of the 1959 planted acreage but no more than that acreage (100 percent limitation).

As potato guide allocations were based on averages, "unadjusted" acreage guides for some states lagged behind trends. However, by limiting suggested reductions in 1960 plantings to no more than 10 percent, acreage guides for some states were adjusted upward. This gave partial recognition to upward trends in acreage. Conversely, the "no increase" recommendations (100 percent acreage limitation) gave recognition to downward trends in acreage.

The 1960 acreage guides for early summer, late summer and fall potatoes recommend an aggregate planted acreage 7 percent less than in 1959. Such an acreage, with recent average yields per acre (adjusted for trend) by states and areas, will result in a 1960 marketing guide crop of almost 207 million hundredweight. This compares to the 1959 outturn of 212 million hundredweight.

VII. SEASONAL AND REGIONAL SUMMARY

Early Summer Crop: Seasonal classification of potatoes is based on the time when the bulk of the crop is usually harvested. Most of the early summer crop is harvested from July 1 to August 15. Virginia, California, Delaware and Texas account for most of the seasonal crop; 21 percent of the 1959 crop originated in Virginia and 20 percent in California.

In recent years seasonal acreage ranged from 111,000 to almost 122,000 acres. The season average yield per acre is relatively low, about a third less than the U. S. average. Production ranged from 11.5 to 14.6 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1959.

Prices received by farmers in the past decade showed sharp year-to-year changes. The 1954-58 average price was \$2.43 per hundredweight. In some years overlaps of late spring supplies have depressed prices received for early summer marketings. Earlier-than-usual late summer harvest also tends to depress prices received. Because of a relatively short marketing season, early summer producers should plan for only moderate-size crops so as to obtain better than "break-even" prices.

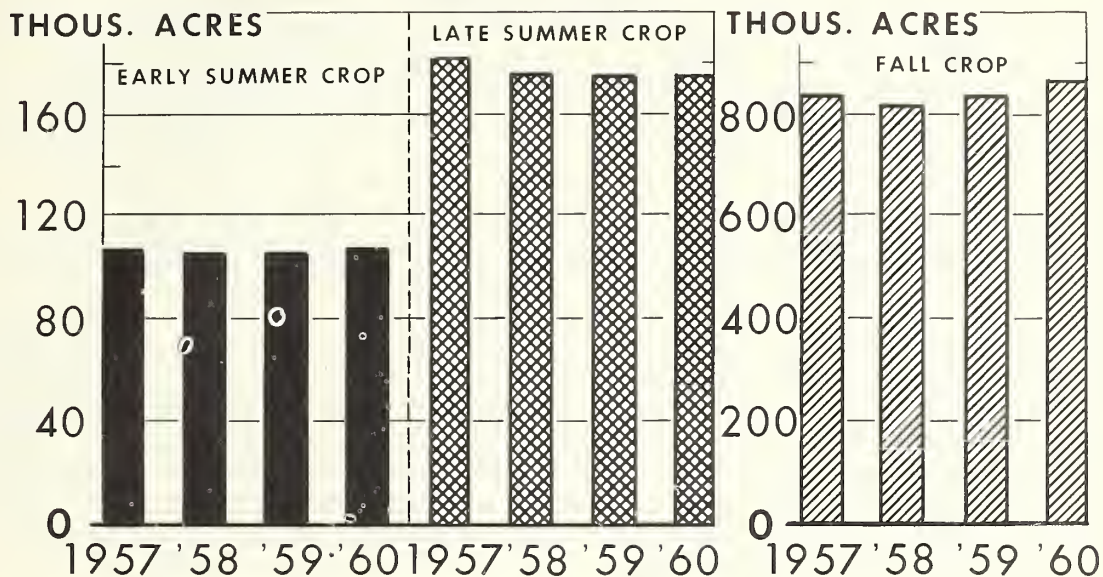
Early summer production in 1959 was 14.2 million hundredweight, slightly less than the record outturn in 1958. The marketing season was orderly and above-average prices were recorded. The moderate supply of 1959 late spring potatoes resulted in few spring supplies competing for market outlets in the early summer season. In addition, harvests in eastern summer crop areas were interrupted from time to time by rains and pressure of supplies was reduced.

It is anticipated that sales of 1960 early summer potatoes will be to the table stock market and to potato chippers. In recent years up to a fifth of the seasonal production was used for food on farms where grown.

The 1960 early summer acreage guide is 107,450 acres, 7 percent less than the 115,200 acres planted in 1959. Such an acreage, with average yields by states

POTATO ACREAGE GUIDES

Summer and Fall Crops



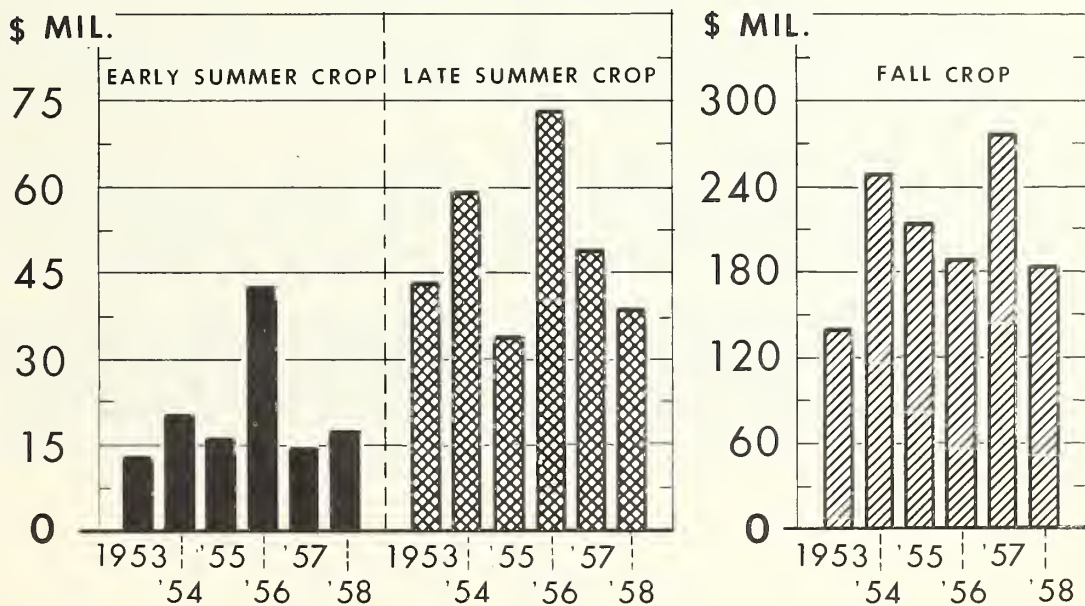
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VALUE OF SALES

Summer and Fall Potatoes



VALUE OF RETURN TO GROWERS FOR ALL USES AND ALL METHODS OF SALES, CROP YEAR BASIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7687-60 (2)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

(adjusted for trend), would produce a crop of 13 million hundredweight. This would be 9 percent less than the 14.2 million hundredweight produced in 1959 but 3 percent more than the 1954-58 average of 12.6 million hundredweight.

The 1960 early summer acreage guides by states are recommendations for an acreage 10 percent less than in 1959 in Kansas, Delaware, Tennessee, Texas, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, 9 percent less in Maryland and North Carolina, 7 percent less in Georgia, 6 percent less in Missouri, and an acreage equal to 1959 in Kentucky, California, and in Virginia areas other than the Eastern Shore.

Late Summer Crop: Most of the late summer crop is harvested from August 16 to September 30. The seasonal crop originates largely in Middle Atlantic, Midwestern, and Northwestern States. Round white varieties predominate in the East and Midwest. Both long and round varieties are grown in the West. Seasonal acreage trended downward in the past decade, and ranged from 180,500 to 193,000 acres in the five years ending 1959. Seasonal average yields per acre have tended to stabilize within the range of 175 to 185 hundredweight per acre. Annual variation in production has been relatively small. Production ranged from 31.7 to 34.3 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1959. Most of the crop is sold for table use but increasing amounts are being utilized for food processing. Limited quantities are utilized in starch and livestock feed outlets.

Prices received by farmers for 1959 late summer potatoes averaged approximately \$1.70 per hundredweight. This was about equal to the 1954-58 average. Late summer potato prices are affected by the level and geographic distribution of late summer supplies, overlaps of early summer supplies and the potential availability of fall crop supplies. Seasonal value of sales totaled \$73 million in 1956 and \$38 million in 1958.

The 1959 late summer crop marketing season was orderly. Numerous factors accounted for the favorable market. Spring and early summer supplies generally were in balance with market needs and there was little overlap with harvests of the late summer crop. Crop outturn in major late summer areas was moderate. Growers tended to pace marketings so as to prevent gluts. In addition, rains interrupted harvests in eastern areas from time to time. This slowed movement to markets and helped to firm prices. Idaho-Oregon growers moved substantial quantities to food processors and reduced pressure of supplies in fresh market outlets. The moderate level of fresh market shipments from Idaho-Oregon enabled growers in Washington to accelerate marketings.

It is anticipated that sales of 1960 late summer season potatoes will be largely to the table stock market. Demand for seasonal supplies for chipping should be strong. In some of the western states, fairly large supplies are expected to be utilized for freezing and dehydration by local processors. About 5 percent of the seasonal production is used for food on farms where grown.

The 1960 late summer acreage guide is 174,400 acres, approximately 3 percent less than the 180,500 acres planted in 1959. Such an acreage, with average yields by States (adjusted for trend) would produce a crop of 32.3 million hundredweight. This would be approximately 2 percent less than the 1959 outturn of 32.9 million hundredweight and the 1954-58 average of 33 million hundredweight.

The 1960 late summer acreage guides by States are recommendations for an acreage 10 percent less than in 1959 in Rhode Island, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Oregon, 7 percent less in Idaho, 6 percent less in Colorado, 5 percent less in Michigan, 4 percent less in Washington, 2 percent less in Massachusetts and an acreage equal to 1959 in New Jersey, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New Mexico, and California.

Fall Crop: About two-thirds of the U. S. annual potato crop originates in fall crop areas. Most of the supply is put into storage. The fall marketing season extends from about August 15 into late June of the following year. Idaho, Maine, New York, North Dakota and Minnesota were the leading states in fall production in 1959. Round white varieties account for most of the production in the eastern states. Long varieties predominate in the western states. Round whites and reds are about of equivalent importance in the midwestern area.

Fall plantings in 1959 totaled 929,200 acres, slightly more than the 1954-58 average of almost 910,000 acres. Yields per acre trended upward in the 1950s, peaking in 1958 at 196 hundredweight. Seasonal production has shown substantial year-to-year fluctuations. The 1958 production was a record, almost 183 million hundredweight. Production in 1959 was 165.2 million hundredweight, a tenth less than in 1958, but 7 percent more than the 1953-57 average of almost 154 million hundredweight.

Prices received by farmers for fall potatoes averaged \$1.66 per hundredweight in the five years ending 1958. A high of \$2.97 was recorded in 1951. Low prices of \$1.11 and \$1.15 were recorded in 1953 and 1958, respectively. The 1959 season average will approximate \$2.00 per hundredweight, almost double that of 1958.

Prices received for fall potatoes are dependent upon numerous factors. These include general levels of supplies in storage, geographic distribution of supplies, variations in size, quality and varietal components, impact of marketing order regulations, availability or potential availability of new crop (winter and spring) supplies, magnitude in overlaps of late summer supplies, and level of supplies in Canada. Commingling with the foregoing factors are rate of shipments into or through terminals, opinions of buyers, changes in weather and in recent years, governmental diversion program.

The 1960 fall acreage guide is 861,050 acres, 7 percent less than the 929,200 acres planted in 1959. Such an acreage, with average yields by States (adjusted for trends), would produce a crop of 161.6 million hundredweight. This would be 2 percent less than the 165.2 million hundredweight produced in 1959, but one percent more than the 1954-58 average of 160.2 million hundredweight.

The 1960 fall acreage guides by States are recommendations for an acreage 10 percent less than in 1959 in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho and California, 8 percent less in Washington, 7 percent less in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, 6 percent less in Ohio, Iowa and Oregon, 5 percent less in Maine, Long Island, New York, and Colorado, 4 percent less in Montana, and an acreage equal to 1959 in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Upstate New York, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada.

Fall Crop, 8 Eastern States: Aggregate acreage, which includes that in Maine, the five New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, tended to stabilize in the late 1950s. More than half of the acreage originates in Maine. The regional average yield per acre is the highest in the Nation. However, year-to-year changes in average yields have been substantial. Production ranged from 55.7 to 67.8 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1959. Most of the production consists of round white varieties.

Area harvest extends from early August to mid-November but is most active during September and October. Most of the crop is stored and subsequently sold in the fall, winter and early spring. Maine marketings extend into June. Middle-Atlantic area marketings tend to be heaviest during the fall and early winter. The Maine marketings peak in the late winter and early spring.

Most of the supply moves to the table-stock outlet. Marketings are concentrated in the eastern third of the Nation. Increasing quantities of New York and Pennsylvania potatoes are being utilized for chipping purposes. In Maine, local food processors utilize substantial amounts. Exports from the region move to Canadian, Caribbean and South American markets. Approximately a seventh of Maine's potato sales are certified seed.

The 1954-58 average of prices received by farmers was \$1.78 per hundredweight. Prices received in the 1959 marketing season so far have averaged substantially above the low levels of a year earlier. Regional value of sales amounted to almost \$123 million in 1957 and \$73 million in 1958. Crop valuations show an inverse relationship with production; smaller crops have the higher valuations.

The regional 1960 acreage guide is 259,650 acres, 4 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 271,900 acres. Such an acreage, with anticipated yield per acre, would result in a 1960 production of 60.5 million hundredweight. The 1959 production was 58.5 million hundredweight.

Fall Crop, 9 Central States: Since 1955, regional acreage has shown relatively small year-to-year changes. A third and a fourth of the 1959 acreage originated in North Dakota and Minnesota, respectively. Yields per acre have shown an upward trend, but are substantially less than the U. S. average. Round white and red varieties predominate.

Production ranged from 31.3 to 43.8 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1959. Annual variation in production has been large because of fluctuating yields. The 1954-58 average prices received by farmers was \$1.68 per hundredweight. Regional value of sales totaled \$59 million in 1957 and \$37 million in 1958. The 1959 valuation is expected to be substantially above that in 1958.

Regional marketings tend to hold at a fairly uniform level from fall into early spring. Most of the supply moves to markets located in the Central and South Central States. The table stock market provides the major outlet. Local food processing facilities are located only in the Red River Valley. Food processors in metropolitan areas utilize regional supplies. Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin market substantial quantities of certified seed.

The regional 1960 acreage guide is 292,850 acres, 9 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 321,200 acres. Such an acreage, with anticipated yield per acre, would result in a 1960 production of 37.4 million hundredweight compared with 40.3 in 1958.

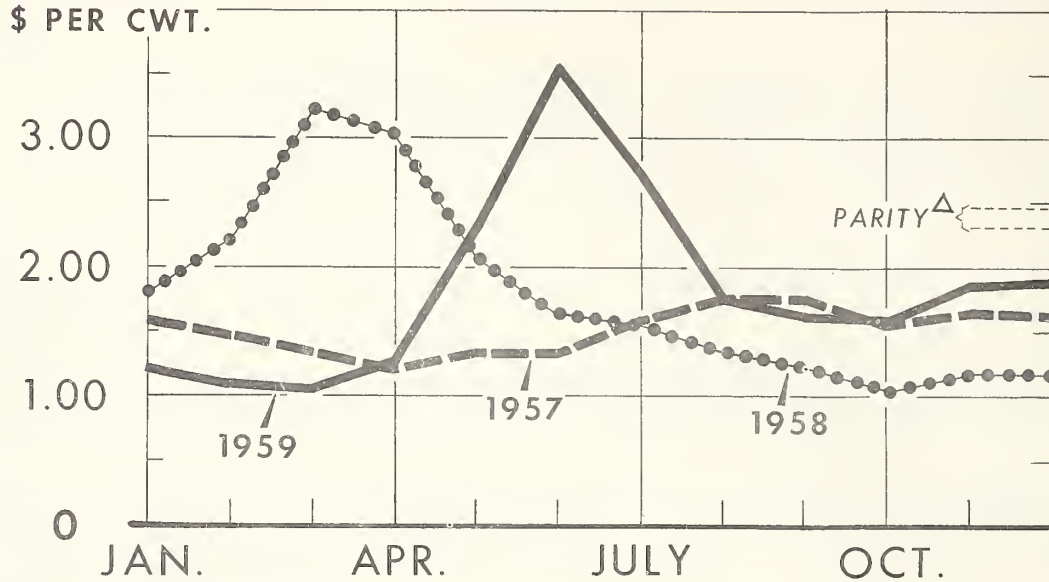
Fall Crop, 9 Western States: Regional acreage and average yield per acre trended upward in the past decade. Western acreage accounted for 36 percent of U. S. fall acreage in 1959 compared with 26 percent in 1949. Idaho harvested 60 percent of the 1959 regional acreage. The average yield per acre is usually well above the U. S. average.

Production ranged from 55.5 to 73.4 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1959. Most of this production was of the Russet Burbank (long) variety. The 1954-58 average of prices received by farmers was \$1.54 per hundredweight. Prices received so far for 1959 supplies have held at relatively high levels. Regional value of sales received by farmers totaled almost \$95 million in 1957 and \$71 million in 1958.

Western fall potatoes are shipped to all cities of the Nation and to Canadian markets. The expansion of food processing facilities in western states has resulted in a material increase in demand for western potatoes. About 90 percent of the western fall production is covered under Federal marketing order regulations.

The regional 1960 acreage guide is 308,850 acres, 8 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 336,100 acres. Such an acreage, with anticipated average yields per acre, would result in a 1960 production of 63.7 million hundredweight compared with 66.4 million hundredweight in 1959.

POTATO PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS*



*MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR ALL USES AND ALL METHODS OF SALE.

Δ PARITY RANGED FROM \$2.31 TO \$2.50 PER CWT. IN THE 36 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 1959.

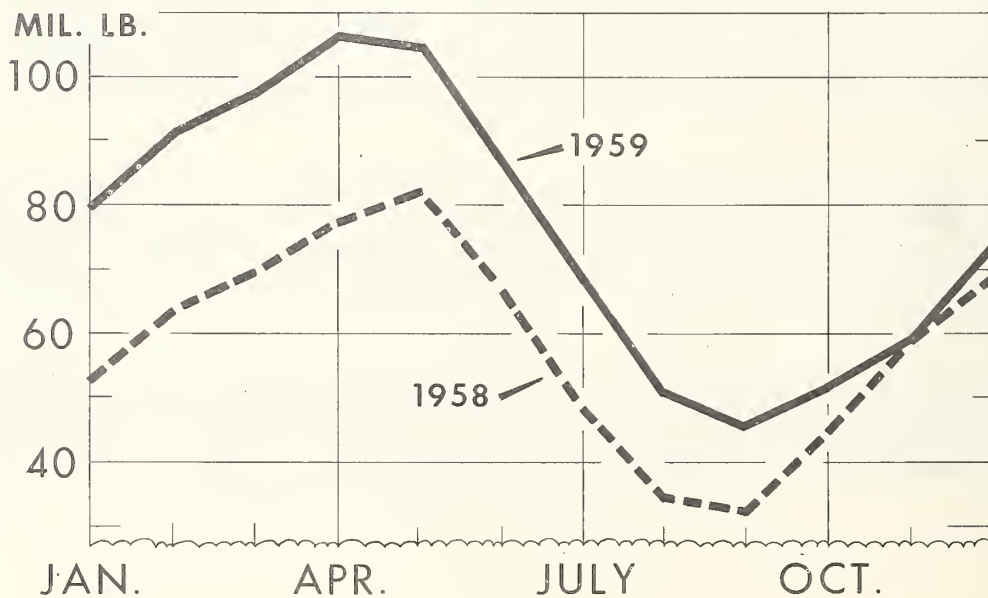
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7682-60 (2)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FROZEN FRENCH-FRIED POTATOES

End-of-month Stocks in Cold Storage



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7688-60 (2)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

1959 Potato Highlights

Potato supplies were burdensome during the first quarter of 1959. January 1 storage stocks were almost a fifth above the 1954-58 average. Movement from storage into food, seed, and diversion outlets was maintained at a high rate during January, February and March and pressure of supplies decreased.

Winter and spring crop productions were at moderate levels. This helped to partly offset the heavy supply in storage. Supplies moved into near balance with market requirements during the second quarter and prices showed sharp advances.

Supplies were large but not excessive during the last half of 1959. Timing of seasonal harvests was unusually favorable with the result that market gluts did not develop and overlaps in seasonal supplies were at a minimum. In addition, summer crop harvest in key areas was halted from time to time by rains and supplies were reduced. During the fall harvest season, rains, snows and cold temperatures resulted in some loss of production. A relatively small crop of potatoes was produced in Canada.

As is usual potato prices reflected changes in levels or anticipated levels of supply. Prices received by farmers averaged at a relatively low level in the first quarter of 1959, peaked at a relatively high level in June, and showed less than usual decline from summer into fall. Prices received for 1959 fall supplies into mid-winter have averaged considerably higher than a year earlier.

To offset anticipated normal weather conditions, less than ideal timing in harvests, and some overlap in seasonal supplies in the 1960 marketing year, growers of summer and fall potatoes should reduce production slightly to obtain prices that would approximate the favorable levels recorded so far in the 1959 marketing year.

1960 Outlook

Total storage stocks of potatoes held by growers and local dealers on February 1, 1960 amounted to 75.2 million hundredweight. These holdings were a tenth below a year earlier, but were moderately above the 1954-58 average. February 1 holdings were in near balance with market needs. As a result the storage marketing season should show an orderly wind-up. During January and into mid-February potato prices showed a high degree of stability, averaging at moderate to fairly high levels.

The 1960 winter production has been trimmed because of adverse weather in Florida. A moderate production is indicated, a fourth less than in 1959. Part of this crop has moved to market. Aggregate 1960 spring acreage intentions point to 174,300 acres. This compares to the USDA guide of 171,350 acres and the 1959 plantings of 164,400 acres. If growers restrict plantings to intentions, the resultant spring production would be in near balance with

requirements.

Early summer acreage intentions for 1960 are for 117,100 acres. This compares with the USDA guide of 107,450 acres and the 1959 plantings of 115,200 acres. The intended acreage may produce a crop larger than market needs.

VI. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE POTATO INDUSTRY

Potatoes are grown in every state but most of the production is concentrated in a few states. The combined production of Idaho, Maine, California, New York, North Dakota, Colorado, and Minnesota accounted for almost two-thirds of the 1959 production.

In the 1954 Census of Agriculture, potato production was reported on 1,432,466 farms. However, 5,510 farms, each growing 50 acres or more of potatoes, produced more than half of the 1954 crop. Between 1949 and 1954, the number of potato farms declined by 13 percent, but farms raising 50 or more acres of potatoes increased 8 percent. The 1954 census also showed that the higher potato yields are obtained on farms with large acreages of potatoes.

The crop marketing season for potatoes extends over a period of 20 months. The California 1960 winter crop started moving to market in November 1959. Marketing of the 1960 crop in Maine will begin in the fall of 1960 and normally may be expected to terminate in June 1961. Winter and spring crop marketings complement storage stock marketings in the late winter and spring. About 210 million hundredweight of food and seed potatoes move through the channels of distribution in a 12-month period. Chicago and New York City are the two most important terminal markets for potatoes. The two cities in turn serve secondary markets.

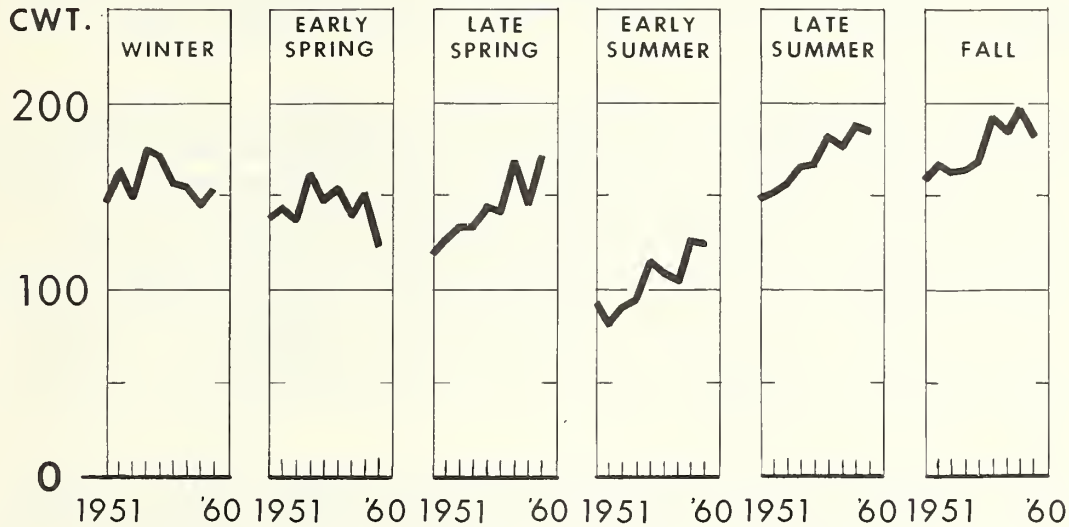
Domestic production consists of round white, round red, and long type varieties. The bulk of production consists of round type potatoes. Long type potato production predominates in the West, particularly in Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. Round white and round red type potato production predominates in other areas.

Potato acreages during the past 5 years ranged from 1.4 to 1.5 million acres, about half as much as was planted in the 1930s. Idaho planted 15 percent of the 1959 acreage; Maine planted 10 percent.

Potato yields per acre have shown a pronounced upward trend since World War II. Average yields per acre held below 100 hundredweight through 1945. Yields increased to 116 hundredweight in 1946, to 175 hundredweight by 1956 and to 181 hundredweight in 1958. Yields increased mainly as the result of declines in marginal acreages, increased use of commercial fertilizers and insecticides, the employment of more specialized machinery and equipment, and improvement in seed stock.

SEASONAL POTATO YIELDS PER HARVESTED ACRE

1951-59 Crop Years



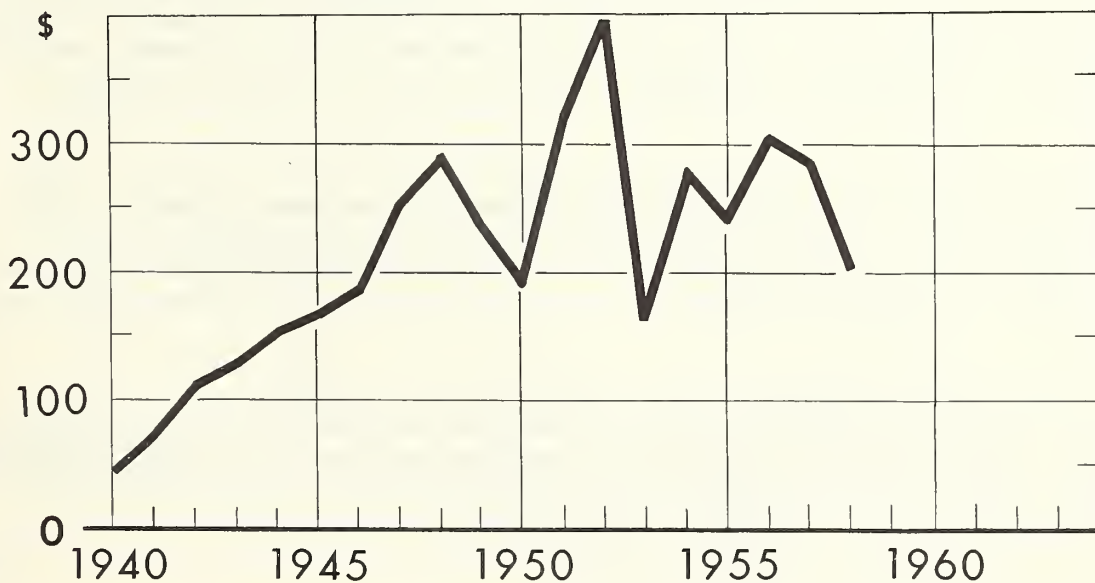
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7684-60 (2)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

POTATOES

Average Value of Sales Per Acre



U. S. TOTAL VALUE OF SALES (BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS) DIVIDED BY TOTAL HARVESTED ACREAGE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7683-60 (2)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Potato production was maintained at fairly high levels during most of the 1950s. Upward trend in yields per acre tended to offset reductions in acreage. Potato surpluses have been the rule rather than the exception. In attempt to bring about more orderly markets for potatoes, growers made increasing use of marketing orders during the past decade. Federal marketing orders on potatoes covered the 1959 crops grown in Maine, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado and most of the crop in Minnesota, North Dakota and northern California.

Potato prices received by U. S. farmers ranged from \$1.31 per hundredweight to \$3.21 in the eight years ending 1958; the average price received was \$2.04. Potato growers tend to increase acreages following periods of favorable prices, and to reduce acreages following periods of relatively low prices. Potato prices averaged at favorable levels in 1951 and 1952; aggregate plantings in 1953 were a tenth more than in 1952. Relatively high average prices were received for the 1956 and 1957 crops; aggregate plantings in 1958 were 5 percent above 1957. Following the relatively low average price of \$1.31 per hundredweight received in the 1958 marketing year, growers cut 1959 plantings 6 percent.

The inverse relationship of potato production and price is shown by value of sales for the annual crops. The 1958 production was 266 million hundredweight; value of sales totaled 301 million dollars. The 1951 production was 196 million hundredweight; value of sales totaled almost 435 million dollars. A change of five cents per hundredweight in the U. S. annual average price received by farmers results in more than a \$10 million change in the value of sales.

VII. SUMMARY FOR MAJOR POTATO AREAS

New Jersey: Plantings totaled 18,000 acres in each of the past three years. Yield per acre has shown an upward trend. A state record average yield of 225 hundredweight was obtained in 1958. Yield was 215 hundredweight in 1959. Production ranged from 3.4 to 4.1 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1959. Production consisted of round white varieties, including Cobblers, Chippewas and Katahdins.

Most of the crop is harvested and marketed in July-October period. Heavy rains slowed harvest in 1959. Major outlets for New Jersey potatoes are Philadelphia, New York City, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C., and Washington, D. C. Very little of the State's crop is disposed of on-farms where grown; about 96 percent of recent crops moved to commercial outlets.

Prices received by farmers ranged from \$1.31 per hundredweight to \$2.36 in the five years ending 1958; value of sales ranged from \$4.8 million to \$8.1 million. Annual variations in prices received have been large when related to the relatively small quantitative changes in annual supply. This is indicative that prices received by New Jersey growers are influenced largely by levels of supply in competing areas. The 1960 acreage guide for New Jersey is 18,000 acres, equal to that in 1959.

New York - Long Island: Aggregate late summer and fall acreage in 1959 amounted to 46,000 acres. This compared to 49,500 in 1958 and 49,000 in 1957. Yields per acre have trended upward but have shown large annual variations; the record 1958 yield of 247 hundredweight was followed by 213 hundredweight in 1959. Infestations of aphids resulted in a reduction in 1959 yields. Production ranged from 11.5 to 12.2 million hundredweight in the five years ending 1958. Production declined in 1959 to 9.8 million hundredweight.

Harvest on Long Island is continuous from late summer into mid-fall. Most of the production consists of round white varieties. The supplies move to markets in the eastern third of the Nation, including Boston, Birmingham, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Cleveland. The major outlet is New York City. In most years up to 3,000 carlot equivalents are exported to Caribbean and South American markets. Permanent storage facilities on the Island have been increased. As a result, more of the supply is held for marketing in mid and late winter.

Prices received by farmers ranged from \$1.02 to \$1.82 per hundredweight in the five years ending 1958; value of annual sales ranged from \$11.5 million to \$20.3 million.

The 1960 acreage guide for late summer potatoes is 14,500 acres, equal to that in 1959. The fall guide is 29,950 acres, 5 percent less than in 1959. The 1960 aggregate guide is 44,450 acres, 3.4 percent less than the 1959 planted acreage.

New York, Upstate: Plantings in 1959 amounted to a record low of 34,000 acres. This compared to 74,000 acres in 1949 and 150,000 in 1939. Following the 1958 record yield per acre of 200 hundredweight, the 1959 average declined to 180 hundredweight. Production in 1959 was 6.1 million hundredweight, slightly more than the 1957 low, and compares with the 1954-58 average of 7.1 million hundredweight.

Almost all the area's crop consists of round white varieties for fall harvest. The supply is trucked to nearby markets. Substantial quantities are utilized for potato chipping. Approximately a fifth of the supply is utilized or disposed of on farms where grown.

Prices received by farmers ranged from \$1.20 to \$2.57 per hundredweight in the five years ending 1958; value of sales ranged from \$7.7 million to \$12.1 million. Prices received show a casual relationship with area production and are influenced materially by production in competing areas.

The 1960 acreage guide is 34,000 acres, equal to the 1959 plantings.

Pennsylvania: Plantings totaled 49,000 acres in 1959, a record low, and compare to 91,000 acres in 1949 and 167,000 acres in 1939. Yields per acre have trended upward and have partly offset reductions in acreage. Production in 1959 was 8.2 million hundredweight, approximately equal to the 1954-58

average.

The crop, which consists mostly of round white varieties, is utilized for table and chipping purposes. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh are the leading outlets. Up to 85 percent of the production is marketed off-farm. However, potato farm household utilization is substantial.

Prices received by farmers ranged from \$1.78 to \$2.60 per hundredweight in the five years ending 1958; value of sales ranged from \$11.1 million to \$18.7 million.

The 1960 acreage guide for late summer potatoes is 4,100 acres, equal to that in 1959. The fall guide is 41,750 acres, 7 percent less than the 1959 plantings. The aggregate guide is 45,850 acres, 6 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 49,000 acres.

Maine: Maine repeated as second ranking state in potato production in 1959 after relinquishing its long-held lead position a year before. The 34.6 million cwt. produced in 1959 was 9 percent less than the crop of 1958, and accounted for 14 percent of the total U. S. crop. The state continued to dominate in certified seed production in 1959; the 17 million cwt. registered was more than half of the U. S. total.

Most of the potato industry in Maine is concentrated in Aroostook County in the northeastern part of the state. Round-white varieties, particularly the Katahdin, account for most of the crop. However, the Russet Burbank (a long variety) has risen in importance in Maine during the last few years; red varieties remain of minor significance. Maine potatoes are grown for fall harvest, at which time they are moved from the fields in barrels to commercial storages. The crop is marketed from harvest time (October and November) into the following summer. However, the bulk of the movement occurs from January to May with the peak usually in March.

Potato shipments in Maine are regulated by a Federal marketing order. Regulations for 1959-60 round white table stock shipments, which account for most of the sales, provide for U. S. No. 1 grade, 2 1/4 to 4 inches in diameter, generally fairly clean.

Table stock packs are mostly in 50 and 10 pound units. Shipments move to almost all cities in the eastern U. S. and into Canada. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland were the leading outlets in 1958. Certified seed sales account for about a seventh of Maine's crop year shipments. Approximately 7 percent of the State's 1958 production was used by food processors located within the State. Almost a fourth of the crop was processed into starch.

The 1960 acreage guide is 136,150 acres, 5 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 143,000 acres.

Michigan: Potato acreage held within a narrow range from 1956 to 1959. Yield per acre has trended upward. The 1959 yield was 144 hundredweight, dropping below the 1958 record of 167 hundredweight. Production ranged from 5.6 to 8.7 million hundredweight from 1954 to 1958. The 1959 production was 7.7 million hundredweight. About 90 percent of the crop is harvested in the fall and 10 percent in late summer. Round white varieties predominate. Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee are the major outlets for Michigan potatoes. Substantial amounts of the annual crops are used or disposed of on farms where grown.

Prices received by farmers ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.39 in the five years ending 1958; value of sales ranged from \$6.4 to \$12.2 million.

The 1960 acreage guide for the late summer crop is 6,300 acres, 10 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 7,000 acres. The guide for the fall crop is 42,750 acres, also 10 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 47,500 acres. The aggregate acreage guide is 49,050 acres.

Wisconsin: The Wisconsin potato crop includes commercially important quantities of round white, russet, and red varieties. Both late summer and fall crops are grown in the state. Production is concentrated in north-central Wisconsin. At the time of the 1954 census, over 56 percent of the crop was grown in three counties - Langlade, Portage and Oneida. Acreage in the state declined by more than three fourths from 1935 to 1950. Since then, the decline has been less pronounced. Improved yields have partially counteracted acreage reduction, and production has held between 6 and 8 million hundredweight in recent years.

Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis are the major outlets for Wisconsin potatoes. Significant quantities also are sold in southern cities including New Orleans, Birmingham and Atlanta. Part of these sales represent certified seed.

Prices received by Wisconsin growers have approximated \$2.00 per hundredweight during 1954-58; value of sales ranged from \$8.0 million to \$12.6 million.

The 1960 acreage guide for late summer potatoes is 18,500 acres, equal to that planted in 1959. The guide for the fall crop is 27,500 acres, 7 percent less than in 1959. The aggregate guide is 46,000 acres, 4 percent less than the 48,000 acres planted in 1959.

Minnesota and North Dakota: Aggregate production, which is concentrated in adjoining areas in the Red River Valley, amounted to 21.7 million hundredweight in 1959 compared with 26 million hundredweight in 1958. The decrease in production was due largely to a lower average yield in North Dakota. Minnesota and North Dakota ranked second and fourth, respectively, in 1959 certified seed production.

Red River Valley shipments are covered by a marketing order. Shipments during the 1959-60 season are limited to potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better, 2 inches minimum diameter (or 4 ounces minimum weight on long varieties); U. S. No. 1, size Bs may be shipped if packed separately. Red varieties predominate. However, round white and long varietal production was increased in 1959.

The two states' potatoes are shipped to markets in the central third of the nation. Major outlets are Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and St. Louis. Seed sales account for a substantial portion of total shipments. Starch and food processing plants are located in the Valley area.

Colorado: Potato acreage ranged from 50,000 to 60,000 acres in the past decade. Average yield per acre was a record 229 hundredweight in 1958, declining to 207 in 1959. Production in 1959 amounted to 11.6 million hundredweight compared with 13.5 million hundredweight in 1958. Three-fourths of the production is harvested in the fall and a fourth in late summer. More than half the crop originates in San Luis Valley, approximately 40 percent in the Greeley district in northern Colorado and the remainder on the Western slope and in the Arkansas Valley. Varietal production includes reds, whites and russets.

Colorado potato shipments are regulated under a Federal marketing order. Major outlets for Colorado potatoes include Denver, Dallas, Kansas City, New Orleans, Ft. Worth, Chicago and Memphis. Combined rail and truck shipments of 1958 crop Colorado potatoes totaled almost 22,000 carlot equivalents.

Prices received by Colorado growers ranged from \$.96 to \$2.07 per hundredweight during the 1954-58 period. The record 1958 production returned an average price of 96 cents, the lowest price recorded since 1940. Value of sales amounted to \$10.5 million in 1958 and \$18.5 in 1957.

The 1960 guide for the late summer crop is 11,800 acres 6 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 12,500 acres. The guide for the fall crop is 42,400 acres, 5 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 44,500 acres. The aggregate guide of 54,200 acres is 5 percent less than the 57,000 acres planted in 1959.

Idaho: Potato acreage in Idaho in 1959 amounted to 211,600 acres. This was a record acreage for the State but was only slightly more than the acreages recorded in 1958 and 1945. Average yield per acre in 1959 was almost a tenth below the 1958 record. The 1959 production was 40.2 million hundredweight, 8 percent less than a year earlier but 38 percent above the 10-year average.

Idaho potatoes are marketed throughout most of the year and are shipped into almost all U. S. cities and into Canada. Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon interstate potato shipments must comply with the provisions established under a Federal marketing order.

Potato food processing plants in Idaho have been using increasing amounts of the State's production. Local food processors utilized almost 18 percent of the 1957 crop and 22 percent of the 1958 crop. Utilization of 1959 supplies is indicated to be materially above the recent year. The strong local demand for Idaho 1959 crop potatoes for processing has reduced supplies available to interstate markets. Also, quantities meeting U. S. No. 1 specifications were below average. These factors have contributed to the relatively high price levels for Russet potatoes in the 1959 marketing year.

Prices received by Idaho farmers ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.89 per hundred-weight from 1954 through 1958. Value of sales peaked in the 1957 marketing year - almost \$52 million. Value of sales declined to about \$40 million in 1958. The 1959 value of sales is expected to be at a record high.

The 1960 guide for the late summer crop is 9,850 acres, 7 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 10,600 acres. The guide for the fall crop is 180,900 acres, 10 percent less than the 201,000 acres planted in 1959. The aggregate guide is 190,750 acres, 10 percent less than the acreage planted in 1959.

Washington: Washington potato production is concentrated most heavily in the southeastern part of the state in Yakima, Benton and Grant Counties. Most of the production consists of the Russet Burbank variety; smaller quantities of red and round white potatoes are produced primarily for late summer harvest.

Plantings have ranged between 40 and 46 thousand acres since 1955, when sizeable new land areas were brought under cultivation. Yield per acre in 1959 was 239 hundredweight compared with 240 in 1958. Production totaled 10.5 million hundredweight, 5 percent below the 11 million hundredweight produced on moderately larger acreage in 1958. The 1960 guide for Washington recommends an acreage reduction of 4 percent for the late summer crop and an 8 percent cut for the fall crop.

Washington's table stock potato shipments are regulated by a Federal marketing order. The State's crop is sold to markets throughout the United States and in western Canada. Seattle, Chicago and Vancouver were the leading outlets in 1958. Washington's marketings peak during the late summer and early fall. At this time U. S. supplies are near the crop year peak. Grower prices in Washington averaged \$1.32 per hundredweight during 1954-58. Value of sales in the 1956 marketing year totaled \$14.8 million, a state record. Value declined to \$9.0 million in 1958.

Oregon-Northern California: Oregon, except Malheur County, and Modoc and Siskiyou Counties in California regulate potato marketings under one Federal marketing order. Fall potato acreage in Oregon has been relatively stable in recent years. However, improvements in yield have resulted in an upward trend in potato production. Yield per acre declined in 1959; production amounted to 6.2 million hundredweight compared with 7.0 million a year earlier. Russet Burbanks account for the bulk of the production in the

interstate area. Approximately two-thirds of the California fall crop originates in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties. Fall crop yields per acre in California are high - about 100 hundredweight above the U. S. average yield. California fall production was at a record level in 1959 - 5.3 million hundredweight compared with 4.8 a year earlier.

Oregon-California potatoes are shipped into all areas of the Nation. However, western cities provide the major outlets. Food processor utilization of 1959 supplies has been materially higher than a year earlier.

Values of Oregon fall crop sales in recent years have ranged from \$8 million to \$11 million. California fall sales have been valued at \$6 million to slightly more than \$7 million.

The 1960 acreage guide for Oregon fall crop is 25,450 acres, 6 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 27,000 acres. The 1960 acreage guide for the California fall crop is 17,200 acres, 10 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 19,100 acres. The Oregon late summer acreage guide is 10,600 acres 10 percent less than the 1959 plantings of 11,800 acres.

* * * * *

POTATOES: 1959 Production in Areas With Active
Federal Marketing Order Programs

Area	1959 estimated production (Million cwt.)	Percentage of U. S. crop (Percent)
Oregon-Northern California	9.7	4.0
Washington	10.5	4.3
Colorado	11.6	4.8
Minnesota-North Dakota <u>1/</u>	19.6	8.1
Maine	34.6	14.2
Idaho-Malheur County, Oregon	<u>42.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>
Total	128.5	52.9

1/ Red River Valley

Seasonal Potato Data

Item and season	Crop Year					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1/

Planted acreage:
(1,000 acres)

Winter	30.2	34.1	46.0	38.5	26.8
Early Spring	26.3	26.6	32.3	32.7	25.8
Late Spring	177.2	157.1	165.9	171.1	138.8
Early Summer	121.3	109.9	110.8	120.2	115.2
Late Summer	193.0	190.2	183.8	185.6	180.5
Fall	912.5	888.4	888.4	951.4	929.2
U. S.	1,460.5	1,406.3	1,427.2	1,499.5	1,416.3

Production:
(Mil. cwt.)

Winter	5.1	5.3	6.8	5.0	4.0
Early Spring	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.7	3.1
Late Spring	24.1	22.1	27.7	24.2	23.6
Early Summer	13.9	11.7	11.4	14.6	14.2
Late Summer	31.7	34.0	32.2	34.3	32.9
Fall	148.4	166.6	157.0	182.9	165.2
U. S.	227.0	243.7	239.5	265.7	243.0

Prices received by farmers:
(\$ per cwt.)

Winter	3.37	3.32	2.08	2.93	N.A.
Early Spring	3.95	3.58	1.84	2.01	N.A.
Late Spring	2.11	4.21	1.45	1.96	N.A.
Early Summer	1.60	4.80	1.68	1.49	N.A.
Late Summer	1.27	2.42	1.71	1.29	N.A.
Fall	1.71	1.35	2.04	1.15	N.A.
U. S. average	1.77	2.02	1.90	1.31	N.A.

Value of sales:
(\$ million)

Winter	16.8	16.9	13.0	13.7	N.A.
Early Spring	14.7	14.2	7.5	8.5	N.A.
Late Spring	45.4	83.4	36.6	42.8	N.A.
Early Summer	15.8	42.2	14.3	17.1	N.A.
Late Summer	33.8	72.8	48.5	38.3	N.A.
Fall	213.7	187.5	275.8	181.0	N.A.
U. S.	340.2	417.0	395.7	301.4	N.A.

N. A. - Not available. 1/ Subject to revision.

Potatoes

1960 State Acreage Guides With Comparisons

State	1959 planted acres	1960 guide as:			State	1959			1960 : 1960 guide		
		planted	percentage	change from		planted	acres	percent	planted	acres	percent
		acres				acres			acres		
Alabama	20,700	21,900	+ 6		Nebraska	18,100	17,550	- 3			
Arizona	7,800	7,250	- 7		Nevada	1,300	1,300	0			
Arkansas	7,600	8,550	+12		New Hampshire	2,000	2,000	0			
California	97,400	99,100	+ 2		New Jersey	18,000	18,000	0			
Colorado	57,000	54,200	- 5		New Mexico	2,200	2,200	0			
Connecticut	6,900	6,200	-10		New York	80,000	78,450	- 2			
Delaware	12,000	10,800	-10		North Carolina	32,900	33,250	+ 1			
Florida	37,800	38,200	+ 1		North Dakota	105,000	94,500	-10			
Georgia	4,500	4,350	- 3		Ohio	19,500	18,750	- 4			
Idaho	211,600	190,750	-10		Oklahoma	5,100	4,650	- 9			
Illinois	1,800	1,800	0		Oregon	38,800	36,050	- 7			
Indiana	10,300	9,300	-10		Pennsylvania	49,000	45,850	- 6			
Iowa	5,500	5,150	- 6		Rhode Island	4,500	4,350	- 3			
Kansas	2,500	2,250	-10		South Carolina	6,500	7,050	+ 8			
Kentucky	13,700	13,700	0		South Dakota	7,800	7,800	0			
Louisiana	7,200	7,050	- 2		Tennessee	13,000	11,700	-10			
Maine	143,000	136,150	- 5		Texas	20,500	19,200	- 6			
Maryland	4,800	4,550	- 5		Utah	8,900	8,900	0			
Massachusetts	6,800	6,750	- 1		Vermont	1,800	1,800	0			
Michigan	54,500	49,050	-10		Virginia	33,900	31,900	- 6			
Minnesota	98,800	89,150	-10		Washington	44,000	41,550	- 6			
Mississippi	9,000	8,750	- 3		West Virginia	11,000	11,000	0			
Missouri	9,000	8,400	- 7		Wisconsin	48,000	46,000	- 4			
Montana	9,300	8,900	- 4		Wyoming	5,000	5,000	0			
United States	1,416,300	1,341,050	- 5								

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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